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UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The Supreme Court Finishes Up the Income Tax.

IS DECLARED A DIRECT TAX

And Therefore Cannot Be Levied Without Apportionment Among the States—Opinions of Four of the Judges.

Washington, May 20.—There was the usual throng of people about the United States Supreme courtroom, in anticipation of a final decision in the income tax cases, the chamber being crowded for quite a time before the court convened at noon. Those present included many attorneys and a full representation of the press, as well as a fair sprinkling of members of Congress.

The justices were at the capitol early and the consultation began promptly at 10 o'clock, continuing until a few minutes before 12, all the members of the court being present, including Justice Jackson, who appeared at the court greatly to the surprise of everyone save the justices.

Mr. Chief Justice Fuller delivered the opinion. The opinion was as follows:

Justice Fuller's Opinion.

"Whichever this court is required to pass upon the validity of an act of Congress, as tested by the fundamental law enacted by the people, the duty imposed demands in its discharge the utmost deliberation and care and invokes the deepest sense of responsibility; and this is especially so when the question involves the exercise of a great governmental power, and brings into consideration vital effects by the decision that complex system of government so sagaciously framed to control and perpetuate an indestructible union composed of inextricable States."

"We have, therefore, an anxious desire to omit nothing which might, in any degree, tend to elucidate the questions submitted; and, aided by further able arguments embodying the fruits of elaborate research, have carefully re-examined these cases with the result, that while our former conclusions remain unchanged, their scope must be enlarged by the acceptance of their logical consequences."

"The very nature of the constitution, as observed by Chief Justice Marshal in one of his greatest judgments, requires that only its outliers should be marked, its important objects designated and the minor ingredients which compose those objects be deducted from the nature of the object themselves." In considering this question, then, we must never forget that it is a constitution that we are expounding.

"As heretofore stated, the constitution divides federal taxation into two great classes, the class of direct taxes and the class of duties, imposts and excises, and prescribes two rules which qualify the grant of power to each class. The power to lay direct taxes, apportioned among the several States in proportion to their representation in the popular branch of Congress, a representation based on population, as ascertained by census, was plenary and absolute, but to lay direct taxes without apportionment was forbidden. The power to lay duties, imposts and excises was subject to the qualification that the imposition must be uniform throughout the United States.

"Our previous decision was confined to the consideration of the validity of the tax on the income from real estate and on the income from municipal bonds. We are now permitted to broaden the field of inquiry and determine to which of the two great classes a tax upon a person's entire income, whether derived from rents or products, or otherwise of real estate, or from bonds, stocks or other forms of personal property, belongs, and we are enabled to conclude that the enforced substitution for the yield of all the owner's real or personal property in the manner prescribed is so different from a tax upon the property itself that it is not a direct, but an indirect, tax in the meaning of the constitution.

"The words of the constitution are to be taken in their obvious sense and to have reasonable construction.

"We know of no reason for holding otherwise than that the words 'direct taxes' on the one hand and 'duties, imposts and excises' on the other were used in the constitution in their natural and obvious sense, nor in arriving at what these terms embrace do we perceive any ground for enlarging them beyond or narrowing them within their natural and obvious import at the time the constitution was framed and ratified."

The Chief Justice next discussed the reasons for the constitutional provisions regarding direct taxation. The States had plenary powers of taxation, he said, but gave up the great sources of revenue derived from commerce and retained the power of levying taxes and duties covering everything other than excises; but in respect to them the range of taxation was narrowed by the power granted to the federal government over interstate commerce. While they granted the power of apportioning direct taxation, they sought to the States the opportunity to pay the amount apportioned and to remit from their own citizens in the most feasible way.

The constitution ordained affirmatively that representation and direct taxes should be apportioned among the several States according to numbers, and negatively that no direct tax should be laid otherwise. The founder anticipated that the expense of the federal government would chiefly be met by indirect taxation. They knew that the power to tax involved the power to destroy. The opinion continues: "It is said that a tax on the whole income of property is not a direct tax, but a duty. We do not think so. Direct taxation was not restricted in one breath, and restriction blows to the winds in another."

The Conclusions.

The conclusions of the court are: "First—We adhere to the opinion already announced, that taxes on real estates being indisputably direct taxes, taxes on the rents or income of real estates are equally direct taxes.

"Second—We are of the opinion that taxes on personal property, or on the taxes for the benefit of the government,

income of personal property, are likewise direct taxes.

"Third—the tax imposed by sections 27 to 37 inclusive, of the act of 1894, so far as it falls on the income of real estate and on personal property being a direct tax within the meaning of the constitution, is therefore unconstitutional and void, because not apportioned according to representation, those sections constituting one entire scheme of taxation, are necessarily invalid."

"The decrees heretofore entered in this court will be vacated. The decree below will be reversed and the cases remanded, with instructions to grant the relief prayed."

Sections 27 to 37 of the tariff act of 1894, referred to in the conclusions of the court in the opinions, are all the sections of the act relating to the income tax, so that the entire income tax is declared void specifically.

The Vote.

The vote on the income tax resulted as follows: Five against the constitutionality of the law, to four for. Those against the law were Chief Justice Fuller, Justices Gray, Field, Brewer and Shiras; for the law, Justices Harlan, White, Brown and Jackson.

Justice Harlan's Opinion.

Justice Harlan began his dissenting opinion with an expression of his views upon the proposition that taxes upon incomes derived from rents and personal property were direct taxes, and then proceeded:

"In my judgment—to say nothing of the disregard of the former adjudications of this court and of the practice of the government for a century—this decision may well excite the gravest apprehensions. It strikes at the very foundation of national authority in that it denies to the general government a power which is, or may at some time in a great emergency, such as that of war become vital to the existence and preservation of the Union. It tends to re-establish that condition of helplesslessness in which Congress found itself during the portion of the articles of confederation, in which it was unable to lay taxes directly upon individuals, to lay and collect through its own agents, taxes sufficient to pay the debts and defray the expenses of government and was dependent in all such matters upon the good will of the States and their promptness in meeting the requisitions made upon them by Congress.

"It was said in argument that the passage of the statute imposing this income tax was an assault by the poor upon the rich and by every form of eloquent speech this court has been urged to stand in the breach for the protection of just rights of the property against the advancing waves of socialism. With the policy of the nation of this character this court has nothing to do—that is, for the legislative branch of the government. It is for Congress to determine whether the necessities of the government ought to be met or the interests of the people subserved by the taxation of incomes. With that determination the courts can have no rightful concern. The safety of our institutions demand that each department of the government shall keep within its legitimate sphere as defined by the supreme law of the land. We deal here only with questions of law. Undoubtedly, the present law contains exemptions that ought never to have been made, but such exemptions may be disregarded without invalidating the entire law. If it were true that this legislation in its important aspects and in its essence, discriminated against the rich, because of their wealth, the court might well declare that it was repugnant to the principles of natural right and equity upon which our free institutions rest. But it is not of that character. And I say, in answer to the appeals made to this court to vacate the constitutional rights of citizens who own large properties and have large incomes, that there is nothing in the nature of an income tax that justifies official opposition to it upon the ground that it illegally discriminates against the right or imposes undue burdens upon that class. There is no tax which in its essence is more just and equitable than an income tax that allows only such exemptions as are demanded by public considerations and are consistent with the recognized principles of the equality of all persons before the law, but which, while providing for its collection in ways that may not necessarily irritate and annoy the tax-payer, reaches out to every person who enjoys the protection of the law and requires him to contribute his earnings, and under a rule of equality, to contribute his reasonable share to meet the burdens of the common government of all."

"It is cause for profound regret that the highest judicial tribunal of the land has thought it appropriate to intimate that the law now before us had its origin in a desire upon the part of a majority in the two houses of Congress to impose undue burdens upon the people of particular States. I am unable to perceive that the performance of our duty should depend in any degree upon an inquiry as to the residence of the persons who are required by the statute to pay this income tax. If under the bounty of the United States or the beneficent legislation of Congress, or for any other reason some parts of the country have outstripped other parts in population and wealth, surely no reason why people of the more favored States should not share in the burdens of government alike with the people of all the States of the Union."

Judge Jackson.

In speaking of the decision Senator Hill said to-night: "I never be lieve the income tax provision to be constitutional, and hence sincerely regretted its unwise and foolish insertion in a tariff reform bill. I wrote against it, I spoke against it, and I voted against it. If it had been upheld, it would have been the entering wedge for the substitution of direct taxes in the place of indirect taxes. I never had fathomed the motives which induced President C. S. and Secretary Carlisle in December, 1893, to recommend the adoption of an income tax. It was a serious mistake."

General Garrison's Views.

New York, May 20.—In an interview on the income tax provision to-night President Harrison said: "I have no special comment to make, but I think it is better that the law should be declared unconstitutional rather than it should be left in the tangled shape in which it was placed by the prevous decision." That decision sandbagged people into paying their money. "Leave a tax on men's and mercantile interests while it let the bond clippers and rent takers go free."

Hazleton Will Retire.

Washington, May 20.—Mr. Sonora Ezezon of Vernon, who recently tendered his resignation to the President, as United States minister to Venezuela, after charges have been made against him by Gen. Adm. Keese, was released from the diplomatic service of the United States immediately to-morrow. Inspector Barnes reported his arrest to his superior

THE WALTER CASE.

Steps Taken for the Release of the Prisoner.

MILITARY DECREE VACATED

This Country Will Have Good Grounds to Demand a Substitute at Indemnity For the Damage Particulars of the Alleged Offense.

Washington, May 20.—The French government, according to the command of the United States, has transferred the case of ex-Consul John L. Waller to ordinary civil jurisdiction. This action apparently nullifies the sentence of 20 years confinement imposed on Waller by a French military court in Madagascar, and indicates either his trial by the civil judiciary or the ultimate release from prison. The matter has reached a stage where the United States government has ample evidence on which to base a claim against the government of France for indemnity involving the payment of damages for the treatment accorded Waller and the abrogation of the concession obtained by him of valuable rubber forests. Waller is still in prison at Marseilles, but may be transferred to some civil penal institution.

Justice White.

The last deliverance of views on the subject was that made by Mr. Justice White, who expressed himself in opposition to the judgment of the court with the same evidence of intense earnestness that characterized his mind on the occasion of the income opinion of April 8, although he stated at the outset that he had had time to elaborate his reasons for adhering to the views hitherto expressed by him, and would therefore content himself with a statement of points merely.

It soon became evident that he was not contenting himself to the manuscript, and that he had not had time to elaborate his reasons on paper, that elaboration was present in his mind and expressed in his words.

The reason urged on the rearrangement why his convictions should be shaken, he said, involved a series of contradictory theories, and those had but served to strengthen his convictions, not to weaken them.

WCOV TAX DECISION.

How the Supreme Court Judges Arrived at Their Conclusions.

Washington, May 21.—Many more or less ingenious speculations regarding the history of the last decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upon the income tax law have been circulated and the supposed attitude of several of the justices thereto at various dates between the close of the rearrangement and the assembling of the court yesterday have been set forth with much detail. It may be worth while to state a few facts concerning the decision and the preparation of the opinions.

There was but one formal conference between the justices of the court upon the income tax law subsequent to the rearrangement. This conference was held on the 11th inst., and there was never any doubt after that conference as to the attitude of the several justices nor as to what the decision of the court would be nor as to whether any particular opinion of the court or a concurring or dissenting opinion.

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BIMETALLIC UNION.

The Name Adopted By the Salt Lake Conference.

FOR BOTH GOLD AND SILVER

Neither Metal Preferred Above the Other
—A Plan Adopted For a Well Organized and Vigorous Campaign of Education.

Salt Lake, May 17.—The silver conference to-day engaged in an animated debate over the name for the permanent organization. Many delegates favored "Honest Money Union," still other "Silver Union," but Governor Prince objected to confining the movement to one of the metals stating that the West was as favorable to gold as to silver and his motion to call the organization the "Bimetallic Union" was unanimously adopted. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved. That an organization be created to be called the Bimetallic union.

Second.—Its object shall be to inculcate the principles of bimetallism and the restoration of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 by the circulation of documents, the holding of meetings and other appropriate means.

Third.—The union shall have an executive committee, consisting of one member from each of the 11 States and Territories invited to this conference which shall have charge of its work. This committee shall constitute a quorum of this committee.

Fourth.—Other States and Territories can be connected with the union by a majority of all the members of the executive committee and shall therefore be entitled to representation in the executive committee.

Fifth.—In every State and Territory connected with the union there shall be a State or Territorial committee consisting of five or more members with power to fill vacancies and add to their members. These committees shall be appointed in the first place at this conference.

Sixth.—It shall be the duty of the State or Territorial committee to raise the necessary funds for carrying on the objects of the union and in every proper way aid in the furtherance of those objects.

Seventh.—The members of the executive committee for each State or Territory shall be elected annually by the State or Territorial committee respectively. The chairman appointed the following delegates to attend the Bimetallic League convention to be held at Memphis, Tenn., beginning June 11 next: ex-Governor Bradford Prince, New Mexico; Hon. E. E. Sergeant, Butte, Mont.; Governor Alva Adams, Denver, Colo.; Hon. C. M. Donaldson, Oregon; Hon. Henry W. Langenour, Woodland, Calif.

The convention adjourned sine die this afternoon. A banquet was tendered the delegates in the evening and after a business meeting by the executive committee to-morrow, the proceedings will end. The following executive committee was chosen: California, M. W. Langenour; Colorado, E. B. Light; Montana, T. G. Merrill; Nevada, H. F. Bartine; New Mexico, Governor Prince; Oregon, Sidney Dell; Washington, W. C. Jones; Wyoming, Hon. W. H. Mondell; Utah, R. C. Chambers, Idaho, G. V. Bryan.

C. Chambers was elected president and E. B. Light secretary.

Following is the address adopted by the convention:

The Address.

To the People of the United States.—The members of the bimetallic conference assembled at Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 15th of May, 1895, representing the States of California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming, and the Territories of New Mexico and Utah, deeply impressed with the importance of the subject which we have been considering, believing that the vital interests of every State and every section of this great country are involved in the speedy and proper solution of what is known as the "silver question," and being painfully conscious of the fact that the most strenuous efforts of our opponents are now being made to direct our attention to a concealment of the real issue and misrepresentation of the position occupied by the advocates of silver restoration, feel that our duty to the State, with such clearness as we may, the precise nature of the issue and what our position actually is.

In the first place, we desire to say that the people, whom we represent are not an aggregation of thieves, seeking to swindle honest creditors with 50-cent dollars. There are no more patriotic citizens of the American republic than those active, earnest, energetic men and women, who have left the comforts of their Eastern homes to build the highways of national progress in the far West. If they believed that the complete restoration of silver would operate as an injury to the country as a whole or an injustice to any class, regardless of its local effect in this Western region, they would at once and forever abandon the demand.

"The greatest good to the greatest number" is their motto, and it is in this spirit that they, irrespective of party affiliations present themselves almost as a unit demanding the free coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 ounces of silver to one ounce of gold, with full legal tender functions accorded to each and no discrimination against either.

It is not as silver miners, but as citizens of the republic, mindful of its every interest that we take this position.

The representatives from California, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming, which produce little or no silver, feel that their people have been as deeply injured by the demonetization of that metal as those living in any State or Territory in which silver mining is a large industry.

In making this demand, we are asking for nothing new.

The monetary system of this country was founded not upon gold alone, not upon silver alone, but upon both silver and gold at a certain ratio to each other, with no limitation upon the coinage of either and each standing upon an equal footing before the law.

The system was founded by Hamilton, sanctioned by Washington and Jefferson, its wisdom and justice questioned by no one until 1873. In that year, without notice to the people the standard silver dollar was dropped from the coinage system of the country and every debt of the existing public and private, aggregating thousands of millions of dollars, was made payable in gold alone.

Men that have intelligence enough to comprehend its significance and strength

pose the undoing of that wrong, should be exceeding careful how they accuse others of dishonesty.

It was the "money power" of the world that thus stably destroyed the time-honored monetary system of our country. Those men who own and control vast sums of money and debt payable in money, understood that if silver could be destroyed by stopping its coined and limiting it in legal tender, their claims thus becoming payable exclusively in gold or its equivalent the gold itself would become more valuable. They understood perfectly that a gold dollar with a silver dollar by its side, sharing its functions and meeting of the demand was an entirely different measure of values from what that gold dollar would be standing alone. They knew that by the inexorable law of supply and demand the value of gold must inevitably rise while the value of silver species of property must just as certainly fall.

This is exactly what has taken place. The business of the world is done upon a money basis. It is measured in the interests of money.

Every man who contracts a debt must pay that debt out of the product of his labor or his business.

That debt is computed in dollars. No matter how much they rise in value, no matter how much the price of his products fall, he must pay the same number of dollars. The advantage has been entirely upon the side of the money-lender, the injury altogether upon the side of the toiler and the producer. The most careful investigations show that since 1873, in gold standard countries prices of commodities have fallen at least 50 per cent. upon an average, which simply means that gold has doubled in value.

Aside from this question of morals, the effect of such a policy cannot be otherwise than disastrous in the highest degree. Never in the history of the world has there been such destruction of money values in the same length of time as since 1873. Never in the history of our country have there been such depression and hard times so widely extended and so long continued.

We demand that the monetary system which was born with the republic itself be restored. Every objection to this demand comes from the same class of men at whose instance the change was made and those whom they control. Every argument employed against it is either a mere technical quibble or an absolute misstatement of facts.

They constantly invoke the law of "supply and demand" but completely ignore it in dealing with silver and gold. They tell us that the value of gold is fixed and unchanging in the face of fact that it will now exchange for twice as much of everything else as it would 20 years ago, thus showing that they don't even know what the word "value" means.

They prove that the gold dollar is honest and that its value never changes by pointing to the fact that it has always worth 100 cents in gold. The logical character of this "blond" of the German Empire, Count Von Mirbach, is also a member of the Reichstag, and by that body several months ago, he secured the passage of a similar resolution. He is said to be the principal representative in Germany of the Agrarian element which like the same population in this country, strongly favors the free coinage of silver.

It is not regarded as likely in diplomatic circles here that the German government will call a conference. Such

resolutions are no more mandatory in Germany than they are in this country, the usual purpose being to enlist the cooperation of the government in the matter at issue, but leaving the government free to act as it chooses. The German government, it is said, is satisfied that the principal representative in Germany of the international bimetallic conference held in London May, 1894, and the report of the United States Commissioner of Labor for 1890, which show that the business depression is due to the demonetization of silver in 1873. Also the report of the Brussels conference.

A GERMAN BLOND.

wrong, new and worse sorrows would come to us. So warned we're not advocating any particular movement, we call upon our people not to be again betrayed and to prepare for the succeeding few months bring no promise of relief, to resort to the peaceful exercise of that right which belongs to liberty-loving, loyal men to defend themselves against intolerable wrongs. There's but one way to restore it, and that is to restore it. This great work can never be accomplished by making high-sounding declarations in favor of silver and the electing Congressmen, Senators and Presidents, who will treat our wishes with contempt. We therefore urge every man who has the cause at heart, to use all honor and means to prevent the nomination for a national office of any man who is not in full sympathy in favor of free coinage and full legal tender of both silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1.

THOMAS J. CLUNIE,
Chairman of Committee on Resolutions
and Address.

THE SALT LAKE CONFERENCE.

The Salt Lake Executive Committee Has
Adjourned.

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Adjourned.

London, May 18.—The imminence of a dissolution of Parliament increases. It is not alone that the government majority is not only 10, but that the government party members are clamoring for an appeal to the country and demanding that the ministry shall go immediately before the constituency as the wisest resource in order to escape ultimate overwhelming disaster. It is also known that there are grave dissensions in the cabinet over the question whether to proceed with further business or to indicate that the time is up.

The Westminster Gazette, in its issues of to-day, publishes an article under the caption "Now or Never" in which it asks, "Does the government mean to persevere in its policy of filling up its

cruel task of what the free coinage of silver means? This is illustrated by the experience of a friend of mine from Kentucky the other day. This gentleman tells me that in going into a store in one of the small towns of the Blue Grass State, a short time ago, he overheard a conversation of two intelligent farmers. One of these farmers was saying that he favored Judge Sojourner Truth to distribute the silver in the Treasury for that country as soon as the country adopted free coinage in 1873. He continued to make an argument in favor of the Judge, saying he had always been proven honest, having filled important official positions in the county. Those two farmers, representing the more intelligent class of the farmers of Kentucky, firmly believed that the proposition of the free coinage men was to distribute the silver now in the Treasury among the voters of the country.

"That is the class of people we should reach with literature that will dispel such absurd ideas."

Mr. Coombs firmly believes that the salvation of the Democratic party during the coming campaign depends on the cessation of the free silver policy of the organization, and as he generally regards as being in accord with the administration on this question, any publication issued under his signature is more than ordinarily interesting.

NO USE FOR A CAMERA.

The Old Mountainer Didn't Want His
Picture Taken.

An hour before noon I overtook a young man with a camera who was making snapshots by the wayside. A few minutes later we met a mountaineer on a mule, with a sack of corn behind him, and after salutations had been exchanged at him and begged off. When the artist said he would like to take his picture.

"Is that thing for taking pictures?"
"Yes, takes a regular photograph."

"Would it look like me?"

"Of course."

"And me?"

"Well, boy to disappoint you. That was a feller up yore with a squintin' eye like that, and he's my brother Bill. I set Bill on a rock and squinted at him and begged off. When he got down to Knoxville, he fixed the picture up, and was showin' it around when a feller says to him:

"What did you meet this very critter?"

"Up above Cumberland Gap."

"And thought his first name be Bill?"

"I recollect."

"And his last name Scott?"

"That's about all they said, but in the next three days a lot of revenue officers came along and gobbled on to Bill, and he's in the Albany prison doing time yet. They dun rockoned he was in Texas till they saw his picture."

"But as the revenue officers don't want you, that removes the objection," explained the artist.

"It bears to, but I don't. Let it," replied the old man as he looked up and down the road. "You take a picture. You go down to Clinton. You show it around. Party soon a feller cumbs along and says:

"Durn my aise, but that looks like ole Jeb Scott, up in the hills!"

"Yes, it's the ole cuss, bisceff."

"Whard you meet him?"

"Over on the Clinch river."

"The dear ole critter! How peart he's lookin' on that ole mewl' o' his! I'd git a collar to shake hands with him!"

"Well, I'll be roostin' in jail," continued the old man. "In about three days I'll be roostin' in jail, and he's only myself to blame for it, while these revenue fellers would be jest ticklin' death."

"But, I thought they didn't want you," protested the artist.

"No, I reckon they don't, but they would as soon as they saw the picture."

Some of them would recognize the innocent ole critter who looks seven or eight years up in a stable while the boys run to him, a moonshine still out of a ravine over the mountains, and as I lay over the flames. Her daughter seized a cushion and extinguished the fire in her hair and then she ran into the front of the house and wrapped some rugs around her. This did not succeed in extinguishing the flames and then she ran into the yard and lay down in the damp grass and rolled. Even this proved futile and her clothing continued to burn until Mr. Swisher, a neighbor, turned a garden hose on her. By this time she was fearfully burned, her clothing being nearly consumed. She had a son named

McCloskey of this city was so badly burned that he was probably lost for life.

The accident occurred about half past nine o'clock at the family home on South Nevada avenue. Mrs. McCloskey and her daughter were making some key and door catches to entertain the guests.

They were working in the kitchen and had wrung the curtain over between them when there was an explosion. In a moment Mrs. McCloskey was in flames.

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WE ON THE FARM

MAKING GREAT THOUGHTS AT
FOUR O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING.

William Tells About a Soulful Visit He
Once Made to a Woman Suffrage Meet-
ing and the Pleniarities That Passed
When the Prince Gets Here.

Copyright, 1895, by Elmer W. Nye
BOOTHBERRY CREEK TOWNSHIP,
ELDORADO COUNTY, N. C.

Sitting here in the cool, dark sunroom—
same while resting the eye on distant
Brook and the tree on the hillside—
I am trying to encourage my
brother to climb a long way more
toward its white summits, toward the tem-
perature.

I was thinking on yester morning at 4
o'clock and you all know it some-
more, but I was in trouble by a shif-
fing, which, in that some time, I
was taking a great deal through the long-
ago of a terrible trouble.

We have a large Negro
boy, or girl, as it is some-
times, but I consider the Ashe-
ville Citizen's writing about "Ladies



THINKING

giving me so much trouble during the winter on
the main track of the railway in
the mountains between the two
canons of my parsonage.

We have been so much during the winter without
considering that those who sit on the apex of a 50 foot tree ought not to get
too restless, and so I wrote him this morning
of getting off his perch with a
certain kind of snow about 13 yards of him.

Early this morning a person next to nature's heart of stone must any other
thing. Yesterday a man came on from
Henderson to show that he administered
among the inmates every time I am
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He came thinking that the entire
place was lighted by electricity, whereas
he is almost entirely on the heavenly
roads and the earth, which we
also use at times to strain him on
strong.

For a guest who comes here for a
long time there are two very pleasant
metres to live in. One is to go
down to the barn and look at the house,
while the other consists in remaining
at the house and looking at the barn.

We also stay at skittles.

The friend from the berg said:
"Let us go to the a little while moving
river to see it, or everything else there
seems to be a little yet remaining.
I hate everything to a way of remaining."
He does not speak very good English,
but we have trained him so that he
does not care for the old greens
at table, he can ask some one to pass
the old greens. As our house you can have
old greens.

So we went down to the river. It is a
beautiful, opaque stream, and if you
watch it keenly for a few days you may
see a saw-log come down.

We sat down and lit our pipes to
watch the river. By and by a large, fat
man, dressed in a cardigan jacket, came
floating down the stream. Some one had
reflected him of his pants, also of his hair
and he was a sight.

"An," thought I alone, but still to
myself, "they have started up the duck
again. It is to me, only, as I am
a week ago, that they have started up the
duck again, probably because
there to see about it, and they say him
first. This is awful," continued. "Soon
we will have to rely entirely on colored
men."

Whether temperance or female suffrage
is to free us from this condition of things I cannot say. I know one thing,
and that is that my watermelons act
the way they did one year there will be
another duck rig, and it won't be
anywhere a vegetable field either. Last
year I poisoned nine of my best water-
melons, but the gen' who took them, being
full of a conceitfulness at the time,
rather enjoyed the poison that I put in
and was up sometimes the next morning

singing like a bluejay with his tail in
the door (The bluejay's, I mean.)

Speaking of female suffrage and advanced
rigors, I attended a meeting in Washington last winter not for the
purpose of passing a law to ameliorate
woman.

It was a collection of very bright
minds and high, intellectual tones.

I was down through the beautiful
room, which was in a private house, and
I moved so still in my new attire that
no one heard me approach. After I had
settled myself down in the doorway, with
my coat off, I heard the meaning noise
of a huge dog down one's neck, romping
in the royal preserves and getting up
after orchestras, eating candy all the
time and putting on a new suit of velvet
clothes every day. But to be an old, un-
handsome prince, with gray whiskers and
wizened eyes, must be tough.

Claims of getting up day after day to
the last to mean animal regal has
been most 60 years, that you are a grand-
father, and yet have never had the sleep
of your life since he left it even.

I was reading the other day the origin
of the gentlemen in waiting. There had
been none in seen in Victoria shortly
after her marriage discovered that very
often her husband, Lord Durward, while
stroking alone on Piccadilly was gross-
ly insulted time after time by ladies
who did not know him personally from
the size of a house, and so Victoria or
certain some gentlemen in waiting to
drive away these people, who were once
so dear to me as beautiful snow.

"Yes," I said in reply, "but I
long it becomes that I bring it up, in
order to you seek some of your
great traits."

With a long sigh, heartily, and
taking my arteries in the lane, and some
manuscript, that I had brought along
for me to read, in the other,
I stepped into the dining room and
put on my overcoat.

Men who belong in congress in 1895
will probably have to walk their feet al-
the way from Penny Anna Avenue to
the home of the canary, and you be-
come over by the sergeant at arms before
they can go in to prayers.

There will be no extra sessions in
1895. At this time we will be given no
house calling. Lots of the many doc-
memoranda made by Washington and
others, but now mostly are destroyed,
make a mess of business in front of the
court, and, or once the court is
over.

Passing on from the great question,
let me introduce a letter from New
England to show that we have administrators
among the inmates every time I am
expecting you to see a man there a
missed out after 30 years. But I put us
in to show how often you can't
see me going out of him.

Early this morning a person next to
nature's heart of stone must any other
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Early this morning a person

WEEKLY GAZETTE

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Address remittances and communications to
WILLIAM ALEXANDER PLATT,
Editor and Publisher.

THE INCOME TAX DECISION.

The framers of the constitution regarded the provision that was cited by the Supreme court in overthrowing the income tax yesterday, as one of the bulwarks that should insure the permanence of their work. They themselves had just come out of a war that was begun on account of inequalities of taxation. The battle cry, "Taxation without representation is tyranny," was still ringing in their ears. It was nothing new in history for one class to be made to pay more heavily than another to the support of the government, either because of greater wealth, or because they might be more easily squeezed. So the architects of the framework of our national fabric tried to provide that all those who committed to the support of the government, should be taxed only as they were represented. They provided that direct taxes might be levied by Congress only by apportionment among the States according to the population. Their wisdom has been vindicated. The nation in laying on the shoulders of the colonies an undue share of the burdens arising from the wars with France. There is already too much of a tendency on the part of the wealthier of the sisterhood of States to complain of the encroachments given to the smaller and weaker of the States in the councils of the nation. But if New York, for example, paid in an additional tax on the thrift and foresight of her citizens, a still more disproportionate amount of the taxes, how long would it be before the present discontented mutterings would grow into a shout of discontent that would threaten to tear apart the bands that hold the nation together? With how much justice may not men who besides paying a tax on the property they hold, pay an especial fine for having incomes a certain sum, claim to have an added voice in the affairs of government? These are questions that have never yet become serious ones, but it would not be long before they would be on thousands of lips in the great business centers. It would be un-American if these men did not rebel against so flagrant an injustice.

The Supreme court did a clean job of it this time. There is not a rag left of the income tax. All the sections of the tariff law that provide for its collection are wiped out together, and there is no way in which they may be brought up again. The only way for such a tax to be again levied is to amend the constitution, and this can never be done. No one of the weaker States will ever be foolish enough to sell its safeguard against the imposition of special burdens upon its citizens, for any such a mess of pottage as the hope of robbing some of the rich men in an Eastern State. The income tax is dead. The mangled remains are buried out of sight.

It is especially as a representative of the great majority who would pay nothing under the income tax toward the support of the government that we rejoice in the overthrow of this iniquitous, inquisitorial, unjust, vicious and altogether outrageous system of class legislation. In the name of that majority we have protested against an attack on the supposed rich because they were rich. We would not, if we could, pick out the thousand or the five hundred richest men in the country, and make them bear the expense of conducting the government. We have no wish to become paupers supported by the bounty, or rather by the booty, extracted by the proletarian majority from the millionaire minority. We believe in a government for and by the people, not in a government by a majority at the expense of the minority, nor in the plunger of the minority by the majority under the forms of law. And we rejoice exceedingly that the court has found, at last, that the constitution of the country provides forever against the introduction of this form of robbery under the guise of law. As Justice Field said in his opinion delivered at the time of the former hearing, it is really not of nearly so much importance whether it be decided that the government has a right to employ in time of peace this form of deriving revenue, as whether such a piece of class legislation be allowed to strike at the very foundation of our political system, which is the equality of all men before the law, and to set apart a fraction of the people who are to be plundered for the welfare of the city in the immense amount of advertising that has been done and will be done to draw people here this year.

First in this line comes the official publication of the school. It is a beautiful little book, embellished with the best of half-tone engravings used in preparing Mr. Buckman's book. Besides the attractions offered in the line of the school itself, the superior claims of the city as a resort for health and pleasure are well brought out by both illustrations and good reading matter.

The railroads have been enlisted in the camp.

party that did not know anything whatever about revenue or taxation or the science of government. It will have plenty of revenue again, as soon as the party comes into power which does know something about running the government. But that is now beside the question. The great thing is that the power to lay a class tax, a tax on thrift and prosperity and enterprise, a tax which divides the people into two classes and arbitrarily gives to one of those classes more of an interest in the government than the other—that this power is now definitely denied to be prohibited to Congress by the constitution.

What the effect of the decision will be, we cannot altogether tell. It will certainly lead to a much larger deficit in the revenue of the government, and with an ordinary President, under ordinary circumstances, we might expect an extraordinary session of Congress to provide for the deficiency. But Mr. Cleveland is not an ordinary President; and he may be only too glad to get another chance to issue bonds and oblige his friends the banking syndicate by increasing the debt of the United States, and enabling the syndicate incidentally to make another ten or twelve millions of dollars. But even if it leads to this, we are glad, the tax is knocked out. The Supreme Court has redeemed itself. Throughout its history, it has been the one feature of our federal system which has been confessedly the most pronounced success. Administrations have been savagely criticised. Congresses have been spoken of as assemblies of fools and knaves; but never has the breath of suspicion dared to taint the motives of the Supreme Court; and never for very many years, if at all, has it come so dangerously near to losing the respect of the people as when it professed itself entirely unable to decide so momentous a question as this. But the period of doubt and hesitation is over; the foundations, which seemed to be shaking beneath our feet, are restored; and this question is settled; and settled, we think,

THE DUTY OF AMERICANS.

It is useless now to launch invective at the head of the government for this latest criminal and treasonable surrender of the rights of this country, this awful cowardice, this disgraceful weakness, in recognizing the right of England's poachers to kill our seals, and sending word to our ships in the Bering summer school in the country. It is the only thing that promises to rival the patent Chautauqua west of that point. It is liable to grow, and extend in scope, until it brings every year to this city literally thousands of the best class of people. There is to be no more hot-passing.

The school is now well on its own feet as a legitimate business enterprise, but an effort will be made this year, as in years past, to induce people here at home to take as much interest as those from outside. The people of Colorado Springs will be asked to buy and use the tickets. They may be asked a little before those from outside, but this money will be used in advertising expenses, and will thus be a direct benefit to the town. The tickets are worth all that is asked for them, on their own merits, and we hope that all who can will avail themselves of the opportunity given to benefit themselves and families, to push along a worthy institution, and to add to the prosperity and population of Colorado Springs.

RICH STRIKES AT CAMP.

The question is often asked, "What becomes of these rich strikes that we read about in the Cripple Creek specials?" Some people, ignorant of the usual course of affairs in mining matters, are getting to believe that nearly all of the reports are fraudulent, and are made simply for the purpose of boosting some particular stock, or else for their effect on the general market for Cripple Creek securities. These people expect the account of a rich strike to be followed by the announcement of a dividend the next day, or that the paper will continue from day to day to tell of rich shipments to the smelters. The fact is that it is a long journey from the discovery of a rich deposit of ore to a dividend. To make a mine out of a prospect requires a good deal of work, and the expenditure of considerable sums of money. The rugged prospect hole has often to be squared up and timbered. Hoisting machinery must be secured, and put in place, a road must be built to connect with the railroad, a shaft and ore houses must be put up. All these things take money, and the lucky owner of the claim is often compelled to start very slowly, to take out only a few tons at a time and ship it, often carrying it on his back or on the back of a burro to the nearest mill.

Another reason why there is so much about new strikes, and so little about the older mines, is that as soon as mine is thoroughly established as a producer, the owners make it a point to give out as little about it as possible. All the miners are sworn to secrecy, and only the most sensational discoveries leak out. A man may be quietly prosperous, and be scarcely thinking of a very high quality in the next two years. We may be mistaken; but we think that there will be a chip on Uncle Sam's shoulder in 1897 that John Bull is nowhere big enough to knock off. Let us hope so.

SUMMER SCHOOL ADVERTISING.

The Summer School this year promises to be of more value to Colorado Springs than ever before, and in two directions. The best advantage is, of course, the benefit to be derived from the lectures. The faculty is larger this year than last, and the courses have been increased in number and improved in value. The people of Colorado Springs will have offered to them this year privileges that other less favored people will come thousands of miles to enjoy.

But while the number of people who can attend the lectures is, of course, limited, the school will benefit, and has already benefited, all those interested in the welfare of the city in the immense amount of advertising that has been done and will be done to draw people here this year.

In this line comes the official publication of the school. It is a beautiful little book, embellished with the best of half-tone engravings used in preparing Mr. Buckman's book. Besides the attractions offered in the line of the school itself, the superior claims of the city as a resort for health and pleasure are well brought out by both illustrations and good reading matter.

The railroads have been enlisted in the camp.

RUSSIA IN THE EAST.

The action of Russia in finally taking possession of a large part of the Asiatic coast, while it may be condemned from the standpoint of justice and equity, is still in opposition to the best interests of the civilized world. The vast force now held in check in China by mere inertia has been recognized by many able thinkers as a serious menace to the rest of the world, if it should ever be roused into action. General Lord Wolseley has gone so far as to predict the ultimate destruction of the civilizations of the Orient by the hordes of Mongolians, sweeping west over Asia. In addition to the Chinese danger, there has now arisen in almost a single night, a formidable modern war-power, an England of the eastern Asiatic coast, Japan's young, strong, aggressive. Her people have been aroused to the spirit of the West. They have taken possession of much that has made the Caucasian race strong, and they are racing out after more. The situation demands a watch-dog on the Asian coast.

So far as the rest of the world is concerned, Russia is better fitted for the position of watchdog than any other power of sufficient strength to maintain its position. The Slavs tend to centralization. They are not disposed to branch out. The Czar only tries to hold his own. What outside territory is sought to be added to his domain, is only for the purpose of strengthening the existing boundaries. The presence of Russia as the practical ruler of Korea will keep Japan at home. It will not be safe for the little nation to engage with any serious complication with any foreign power, with a sentinel ever at her own gate. China dare not attempt any way of reprisal for fear of the loss of more territory.

But the presence of Russia will not in any way interfere with the material and commercial progress of the East. The civilizing and Christianizing influences will be added rather than retarded. With warships of the Cross only a few hours sail away, there will not be the needless mobbing of foreigners. The nations of the East will have all the privileges of the most favored nations, but the one of war. And the lack of war will not interfere with their progress and prosperity.

The "mediation" of Russia in the affairs of China brings very forcibly to mind the touching lines:

"There was a young lady from Nijer
With a smile went to ride on a tiger;
They came back from the ride
With the lady inside."

And the smile on the face of the tiger.

Perhaps the next thing will be the reopening of the boundary question that was settled by the Ashburton treaty, and the concession to Canada of a big piece of Maine on the east, and of all the territory lying north of California on the west.

The reprimand endorsed on the retirement of Admiral Meade will not hurt him very much. After his expression of opinion about the administration, he cannot care a great deal what they may happen to think of him.

If it takes as much red tape to return the income tax as it did to collect it, the Treasury will hold the money for a long time yet.

Chicago can breathe freely for another year. The New York Legislature has adjourned without passing the Greater New York bill.

Judge Shiras may not be very strong on opinions, but when it comes to decisions, he is right there every time.

There were 11,212 words in Secretary Carlisle's speech, but not one of them was "deficit."

Wanted—A Discoverer.

Stanley? You can hardly recall the name? That is the very point. Only a few years ago we had Stanley who went to Abyssinia with the British army, and was, in his rude, rough, uncouth, way, a character and a personage. He married a London lady, and before the marriage, it was thought that his future mother-in-law was calculated to tame even his wild, hard nature, and she has evidently done it, and even overdone it. Then he could cry with Benedick: "I will go on the slightest errand to the Antipodes; I will fetch you a toothpick from the farthest inch of Asia; bring you the length of Prester John's foot or a hair of the great Cham's beard; do you an embassage to the Pigmies?" But now 'tis: "How dost thou, Benedick, the married man?" Nobody knows how he doth. In society, in the press, on the platform, at public functions, he makes no more appearances. He boasts no more of the friendship of the King of the Belgians, and gives no more advice to the British government. What is he now? and what is he doing? These questions are for some enterprising explorers on this side of the ocean to discover. Fancy the pleasure of unearthing him, as he did poor Dr. Livingston, just as he is enjoying himself most, and addressing him in the historic formula: "Mr. Henry M. Stanley, I presume?" I have always thought that it was most cruel to disturb Livingston, when he had settled down quietly in Africa, with half a dozen wives, plenty of sunshine, no fear of Exeter hall, and a serene future, and drag him back to civilization and death. To rescue Stanley from his happy obscurity will be one of those ironical revenges that make angels laugh.—(Town Topics).

Absent Secretary Morton.

We certainly hope that our London correspondent is right in predicting a speedy dissolution of the present government of Great Britain. It seems altogether probable that the next government will be Conservative; and as things stand now, that will be much better for this country, which is the most important and powerful for us; and in our judgment for Great Britain too, which is a point the English probably consider one of considerable interest.

It is sickening to think that there are still six hundred and fifty-four more days of Cleveland's term left; but it is some slight consolation to recollect that it is only one hundred and ninety-four days until the meeting of a Republican Congress.

If Mr. Cleveland's gout would only keep him at Woodley and incapacitate him physically for business, if Mr. Gresham's gout would only make it necessary for him to take refuge in the Bermudas or somewhere where he could not be reached by telegraph, and if Mr. Edwin D. Uhl of Ipswich, should be left in charge of the State Department for about three months, with a free hand, it would be the best thing that ever happened to this administration. But alas! these are very large ifs.

We would like to bet a silver dollar against Cleveland's chances for a reelection to the Presidency, that the reason, and the only reason, that a special agent of the State Department was sent down New York bay on a revenue cutter to meet poor Waller's stepson, was to prevent any information about the case reaching the newspapers or the public. But there's reason in it. Since the State Department's policy is so thoroughly un-American, it is none of the American people's business what these men at Washington do.

HERE is but one

way in the world to be sure of having the best paint, and that is to use only a well-established brand of strictly pure white lead, pure linseed oil, and pure colors.*

The following brands are standard, "Old Dutch" process, and are always absolutely:

White Lead
Society Lead
Southern, "Red Seal,"
"Collier."

* If you want colored paint, any of the above strictly pure leads with National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors.

These colors are sold in one-pound cans, each being sufficient to tint 25 pounds of Strictly Pure White Lead the desired shade; they are in no sense ready-mixed paints, but a combination of perfectly pure colors in the handiest form to tint Strictly Pure White Lead.

Send us a postal card and get our book on paints and color-card, free.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.
St. Louis Branch,
Clark Avenue and Tenth Street, St. Louis.

Creditors would soon have his property. But a man who is a large creditor may perform the feat of taking in more goods than he puts out, because the apparent balance against him may represent money or commodities paid to him by those who are in his debt. The excess imports of England largely stand for debts paid to that creditor country. The American who imagined that his debt of ours was paid by having the balance of trade against it, would be more happily placed in a kindergarten than in a high office under the government of the United States. Mr. Morton's perspective facilities may indeed be dulled by the fact that as a Democratic free trader he admires everything that is English; but even this cannot excuse his emission of intolerable nonsense in bulletins printed at the expense of American taxpayers.—The Manufacturer.

Blown In.
Flies are beginning to come in large numbers from nowhere.—Atherton Globe.

Babes in the City.
Murderous Uncle—I want some arsenic—enough to kill two boys.
Police Druggist—it is against the law to sell arsenic, but there is a fruit stand around the corner.—New York Weekly.

A Natural Error.
The Diva—The crowd's calling you before the curtain. Why don't you go on?
The Tenor (peeping through the curtain)—I haven't got my padded suit on and there are three women in the audience with gold wreaths and one man with a jewel case.—Chicago Record.

Medical Item.

Mr. Youngdoctor—Last week four of my patients who were down with grippe recovered completely.
Mr. Olddoctor—Serves you good and right. Why do you neglect your patients that way? You deserve to have them all get well on your hands.—Texas Sifflers.

A Frugal Soul.

It was at an informal exhibition of water colors.
"Air these for sale?" asked the man from out of town.

"Yes."

"Well," after an examination lasting half a minute, "I'd take a couple of 'em if it didn't cost so binged much fer frummes!"—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Wanted to Make Sure.

Mr. Nuwed (on honeymoon tour)—My darling, we shall have to get out at once. The two front cars are telescoped and the whole train is on fire. Come, dear, come before it is too late.

Mrs. Nuwed, (determinedly)—No, never until you have told me once more that you love me.—Brooklyn Life.

A Parallel Case.

Briggs—You know that horse I bought the other day? He's gone lame.

Briggs—That is the way it always affects me.

Briggs—What does?

Briggs—When I walk too much.—Detroit Free Press.

A Fresh Bait.

PIPE FINE.

AT THE END OF THE ROAD.

EVERY...

POOR BETTY.

SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE & COMPANY

MINES AND STOCKS.

CLAUDE SACHS.....Mining Editor

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

First Call.

Colorado Springs, May 21.—The dull weather and rain appeared to have a depressing effect on the brokers or perhaps it was only a matter of chance that they had very few orders. Whatever it was, the result remained the same—but little business was done and that only in few stocks. Though it was not the heaviest seller, Argentum Juniatia was about the liveliest stock of the call and it sold at good figures in comparison with last week. The first two lots blocks that changed hands brought an even dollar but after that the price dropped a little and three lots blocks sold in succession at \$1, besides one smaller lot. The stock was still offered at the lower figure at the close of the call with 97½ the best bid. Alamo sold to the tune of 39,000 shares but as it all went at one price and in one block the sales did not cause much interest. The only other trader on the list was Consolidated with 1000 sales at 4½, showing the stock to be about the same condition as upon the previous day, though it is not so lively. There was more stock wanted at this figure but the lowest offered after the sale was made was at 4½ which accounts for the majority of sales. Of the many stocks that were not traded in, Union, Gold and Globe, Isabella, Work and Mt. Rosa were all firm. For the latter stock 3½ was bid for 39,000 shares.

Bid. Ask. Sales.

Alamo.....	3	3½	1800
Anaconda.....	3½	4	100
Argentum-Juniatia.....	97½	99	1200
Bob Lee.....	65	65	100
Consolidated.....	4½	4½	1000
C. O. D.....	2	3	—
Creede & Cripple Creek.....	1½	1½	—
Franklin.....	65	67½	—
Fanny Rawlings.....	5½	6½	—
Gold and Globe.....	7	7½	—
Isabella.....	165	175	—
Isabella (stamped).....	15½	17	—
Mt. Rosa.....	33	37½	—
Mollie Gibson.....	65	97½	—
Pharmacist.....	21	5	—
Portland.....	67½	68½	—
Specimen.....	3½	3½	—
Summit.....	6½	6½	—
Union.....	1½	1½	—
Work.....	2½	2½	—

Second Call.

More stocks were traded in at the second call than in the morning, but the total sales were not so heavy. Isabella was the heaviest seller on the list there being trading in both varieties of the stock. The regular stock brought 17 for 2000 shares and the stamped 16½ for 3000. Both firms are holding their improved condition and appear to be in pretty good shape at the quoted prices. Three stocks on the list had an even 100 sales the three being Bob Lee, Consolidated and Fanny Rawlings. The first named stock sold at 36 per 1000 which is a little higher than their stock has been bringing at of late. Consolidated brought 4½ for 800 shares and the same figure was still bid for more at the close of the call. Portland brought 67½/68½ prices at which the stock has been hanging around for many days past. All the favorites of the week remained firm in price but there was no trading in them. The total sales for the day amounted to 55,433.

Bid. Ask. Sales.

Magnat Charla.....	500	57½	—
Consolidated.....	1500	15½	—
Enterprise.....	150	15½	—
Golden Age, 2000 at \$9 per 1000, 4000 at \$9 per 1000, 17,500 at \$3.50 per 1000, 5000 at \$8.75 per 1000.	—	—	—
Colorado City and Manitou, 1000 at 5½.	—	—	—
Golden Eagle, 4000 at \$11 and \$33 at \$10.50 per 1000.	—	—	—
Ophir, 1000 at 2½.	—	—	—
Nugget, 5000 at 8½.	—	—	—
A. J., 100 at 97.	—	—	—
Buckhorn, 5000 at 1½.	—	—	—

The Denver Pit.

Special to The Gazette.
Denver, May 21.—The market opened up very briskly here this morning with an inclination to trade in nearly all the stocks on the list. Bangkok is quite strong and appears to be picking up in price again and among the lower priced stocks Justice was the feature, being in very good demand at 2½ and with sales at a point better than that. Amity and Aola were once again active sellers on the list and Anaconda came in for a fair share of the general business. The latter stock is probably the feature of the market as it is in wonderfully good demand at about 38½. Mt. Rosa had a couple of thousand sales at 3½ and there were calls for several thousands more at the same price but they were not forthcoming. Six stocks in all were traded in with close upon 10,000 sales.

Bid. Ask. Sales.			
Alamo.....	3	3½	—
Anaconda.....	35	39	—
Argentum-Juniatia.....	99	101	—
Bob Lee.....	655	660	1000
Consolidated.....	4½	4½	1000
C. O. D.....	2½	3	—
Creede & Cripple Creek.....	1½	1½	—
Franklin.....	650	670	—
Fanny Rawlings.....	6½	8	1000
Gold and Globe.....	7	7½	—
Isabella.....	17	17½	2000
Isabella (stamped).....	—	3000	—
Mt. Rosa.....	3½	4	—
Mollie Gibson.....	95	97	600
Pharmacist.....	2½	4	—
Portland.....	67	67½	800
Specimen.....	3½	3½	—
Summit.....	6½	6½	—
Union.....	14½	14½	—
Work.....	2½	—	—

Separate Sales.

The separate sales for the first call were: Alamo, 50,000 at 3½; A. J., 200 at \$1 and 100 at 99; Consolidated, 1000 at 4½. For the second call they were: Bob Lee, 1000 at \$6 per 1000; Consolidated, 1000 at 4½; Fanny R., 1000 at 6½; Isabella, 200 at 17; Stamped Isabella, 3000 at 16½; Mollie G., 600 at 95; Portland, 200 at 68 and 600 at 67½.

Production and Cost.

The following table, compiled by a well-known mining man, shows the value of ore treated at the various mills last month, also that of the previous month:

	March, April.
El Paso.....	\$14,000 \$24,600
Lawrence.....	32,500 37,524
Gold and Globe.....	8,400 8,400
Hartzell.....	7,087 7,088
Colorado Springs.....	4,600 4,600
Bear Park.....	5,600 5,600

Total 374,087 388,712
The cost of producing an ounce of fine gold from the Independence mine for the four months of the year has been \$1.25. From the Victor, for over two years, \$5.87. From the Portland mine for the past 9 months, \$6, and for 14 days in March last, from the Bogart claim, \$5 cents.

The Denver Mint.

Special to The Gazette.
Denver, May 21.—Another good lot of drosses were received by the mint officials to-day, a pleasing feature being the different localities that are represented. The total deposits weighed 892 ounces and were credited as follows: Routt, one deposit, 63 ounces; Boulder, one deposit, 12 ounces; San Miguel, two, 267 ounces; Gilpin, six, 177 ounces; El Paso, one, 8 ounces; Park, one, 77 ounces; Gunnison, one, 125 ounces; New Mexico, two, 11 ounces; "Colorado Unknown," 224 ounces. Aggregate value, \$16,000.

The Gandy lease on the Black Belles has six tons of ore out ready for shipment but it will be added to before being sent away. The workings are on the same vein as that opened up by Parker and Skewes and the workings are only about 25 feet apart. The shaft from which the ore is being taken is only 35 feet deep.

sufficient cash surplus to insure several more dividends at the present rate. It is probable that recent discoveries will largely enhance the value of these shares as a speculation as well as an investment."

A Strong Protest.

Colorado Springs, May 21.—The Board of Trade room was well filled with brokers again this morning and they were there for business, for before the call closed the sales were but 500 short of 50,000 shares. The two high stocks of the morning were low priced ones but both showed a good advance in price. The most noticeable was in Golden Age, which had 21,000 sales. The stock started to sell at \$9 per 1000 against \$8.50 on the previous day, but only a few sales were made at this figure when the price was raised to \$9.25 per 1000 and it was not long before there was another increase bringing the price at the end up to \$10 per 1000. The rush after the stock was offered at the lower figure at the close of the call with 97½ the best bid. Alamo sold to the tune of 39,000 shares but as it all went at one price and in one block the sales did not cause much interest. The only other trader on the list was Consolidated with 1000 sales at 4½, showing the stock to be about the same condition as upon the previous day, though it is not so lively. There was more stock wanted at this figure but the lowest offered after the sale was made was at 4½ which accounts for the majority of sales. Of the many stocks that were not traded in, Union, Gold and Globe, Isabella, Work and Mt. Rosa were all firm. For the latter stock 3½ was bid for 39,000 shares.

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Consolidated.....	4½	4½	1000
C. O. D.....	2	3	—
Creede & Cripple Creek.....	1½	1½	—
Franklin.....	65	67½	—
Fanny Rawlings.....	6½	8	—
Gold and Globe.....	7	7½	—
Isabella.....	165	175	—
Isabella (stamped).....	15½	17	—
Mt. Rosa.....	33	37½	—
Mollie Gibson.....	65	97½	—
Pharmacist.....	21	5	—
Portland.....	67½	68½	—
Specimen.....	3½	3½	—
Summit.....	6½	6½	—
Union.....	1½	1½	—
Work.....	2½	2½	—

Second Call.

Golden Age continued to be the most active and at the same time one of the strongest stocks at the Board of Trade at the afternoon call. The price did not reach quite such high figures, however, as in the morning but all sold went at about \$2 per thousand better than on the previous day. Another strong stock is Golden Eagle with close upon 500 sales. It is now selling at the rate of \$1 per 1000 and appears to be in good demand at that figure. Both Union and Consolidated had a slightly weakish appearance in comparison with the first call but the slight drop in prices is not considered of any importance. Something of a surprise was created when Nugget was called. One of the brokers bid 8, then another bid 6½ for 5000 shares whereupon he was promptly accommodated. The price is surprisingly high previous to this that it had been bringing about 1 cent better. There was a good deal of shying over Enterprise but not much business was done in it the total being 100 shares at 6½ a price that shows a slight improvement. Several other stocks on the list were traded in including A. J. with 100 shares at 97. The total sales for the day amounted to 55,433.

Bid. Ask. Sales.			
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Enterprise.....	150	15½	—
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Golden Eagle, 4000 at \$11 and \$33 at \$10.50 per 1000.	—	—	—
Ophir, 1000 at 2½.	—	—	—
Nugget, 5000 at 8½.	—	—	—
A. J., 100 at 97.	—	—	—
Buckhorn, 5000 at 1½.	—	—	—

Third Call.

Golden Age continued to be the most active and at the same time one of the strongest stocks at the Board of Trade at the afternoon call. The price did not reach quite such high figures, however, as in the morning but all sold went at about \$2 per thousand better than on the previous day. Another strong stock is Golden Eagle with close upon 500 sales. It is now selling at the rate of \$1 per 1000 and appears to be in good demand at that figure. Both Union and Consolidated had a slightly weakish appearance in comparison with the first call but the slight drop in prices is not considered of any importance. Something of a surprise was created when Nugget was called. One of the brokers bid 8, then another bid 6½ for 5000 shares whereupon he was promptly accommodated. The price is surprisingly high previous to this that it had been bringing about 1 cent better. There was a good deal of shying over Enterprise but not much business was done in it the total being 100 shares at 6½ a price that shows a slight improvement. Several other stocks on the list were traded in including A. J. with 100 shares at 97. The total sales for the day amounted to 55,433.

Bid. Ask. Sales.			
Magnat Charla.....	500	57½	—
Consolidated.....	1500	15½	—
Enterprise.....	150	15½	—
Golden Age, 2000 at \$9 per 1000, 4000 at \$9 per 1000, 17,500 at \$3.50 per 1000, 5000 at \$8.75 per 1000.	—	—	—
Colorado City and Manitou, 1000 at 5½.	—	—	—
Golden Eagle, 4000 at \$11 and \$33 at \$10.50 per 1000.	—	—	—
Ophir, 1000 at 2½.	—	—	—
Nugget, 5000 at 8½.	—	—	—
A. J., 100 at 97.	—	—	—
Buckhorn, 5000 at 1½.	—	—	—

Fourth Call.</

COLONEL NORTON.

"Colonel Norton," by Florence Montgomery, is a book of a kind that we suppose that some people like, for there have been a good many of them written and sold in the last few years. There is not much of any plot, or not much of many plots, rather, but there is an endless amount of deep conversation and rather vague repartees. But, there are two stories in the book, and by following directions both of them may be extracted. The first of these includes the nominal heroine of the first part of the book, Maud Edgerton McNeavey, Lady Manors, and the second, that the book has to say about this interesting young woman and the other chapters. Indeed, "Ondine," thus jumps to page 319, and read to page 330. This tells you all about Maud, though not much of her husband. But then, this is one of those stories where the husband does not amount to a great deal anyhow. He is strong and manly, and has blue eyes, and goes off fishing while his wife tells the story of her life to the old family friend, so he really does not count. The second tale includes a real love story, and winds up in a wedding in which the husband is really of some importance. Begin with chap. xiii, part I, on page 105, then read chap. xii, part I, page 178; chap. vi, page 207, and chap. vii, page 222, then jump to part V, page 325, and read to the end of the book. This will give the reader an intelligent comprehension of what all this is about. And then if you want to read the whole thing through consecutively, you can do so with your eyes opened.

There is one serious defect in the book. We are given a glimpse of the only way to bring up children to take a serious view of life. The children are for a time the most important persons in the book, and then they are suddenly dropped, and never appear again. We would like to know if they ever grew up, or if their extreme goodness carried them into early graves. They seemed a little too good for life, to us. Longmans, Green & Co., are the publishers.

RUDYARD KIPLING'S LATEST.

There seems to be a limit even to the possible improbable, as exemplified in the writings of Mr. H. Rider Haggard. Even his large and rich vein of tales of adventure shows signs of being worked out. But for all that, the people who enjoy his writings, and the class is a large one, will find the latest, "The Heart of the World," interesting and exciting enough. If it had not been preceded by so many in exactly the same style and vein, it would be a very good story indeed. The scene is laid in Central America, and the action includes battles with vicious bandits and a visit to an ancient Aztec city in the interior, in which the "Vultures and the Birds of Prey" and "Order of the Moon" are still preserved.

Hannibal accessories are not lacking. There is the same surprisingly beautiful native girl in love with the brave hero and she plays in the same old hard rock. There is the same native adherent who has a secret "pull" on the rest of the natives, there is the same ancient prophet of evil that gets killed, and the same native servant that gallantly gives up his life for his master. The names of these worthies are a little easier to pronounce in this book than in the previous ones, but the characters are the same. But the kaleidoscope has had a turn, the interest is sustained, and the book serves as well as another to pass the idle hours. That is what it is meant for. Longmans, Green & Co. are the publishers.

NEW EDITION OF "PIKE'S EXPEDITIONS."

Francis P. Harper of New York announces the publication, early next fall of Mr. Elliot Coues' new edition of "Pike's Expeditions," now first reprinted in full from the original Philadelphia edition of 1859, with all the original plates reproduced in fac-simile, together with a vast amount of new matter.

The work will be uniform with Dr. Coues' "Lewis and Clark," which met with such a gratifying reception that a few months became "out-of-print" and sold at a premium.

Lake Lewis and Clark's, Pike's work a perennial and monumental. A proof of its great value and interest is found in the fact that it has survived the extraordinary confusion in which the numerous "parts" "appendices" and various other contents of the original edition were disarranged, to the dispair of all editors hitherto. To bring order out of this chaos, omitting nothing whatever, and also keep as closely as possible to the original composition of the book, required no ordinary editorial tact and skill, but has been successfully accomplished.

The work here announced is Pike's own story of all his travels and adventures, subjected to a thorough scrutiny and criticism in the most minute details and enriched with a vast amount of new matter in history, geography, ethnology, biography, scientific information, and legendary lore, throwing a flood of new light on many a point in the history of the West, hitherto obscure or unintelligible.

No expense has been spared to produce an indispensable reference work and monument of our country's progress; and in consideration of the many new and valuable features embodied we feel we can add but little to induce students of American history, libraries, public institutions, and lovers of fine books to secure a set before the edition is exhausted.

NEWSPAPER MEN IN FICTION.

Some time ago, in reviewing Mr. Robert Barr's delightful little story "In the Midst of Alarms," we took occasion to say that we did not think that the portrait of a modern newspaper man there given was a correct or a probable one. In a recent letter, Mr. Julian Ralph, than whom there is no higher authority on the personnel of the American press, takes an exactly opposite view. Following is what he says:

"Have you read Robert Barr's novel, called "In the Midst of Alarms"? I have restored health to two invalids with it. I prescribed it for two men who were suffering the melancholy that comes with a gripe and guaranteed a cure. In each case it lifted them out of theough of despair and put them on their feet and back at their desks. Do not imagine that you can get along without a smile, because you are well and strong. It is like fresh air and sunshine—as good for the rugged as for the poor in health. * * * At least one character in the play—of course I mean the story—is the best

portrayal of one type of newspaper reporter—a dominant type—that has ever been drawn by anybody. It could only be drawn by an American who has dined and slept with many such a bright, superficial, enterprising, restless and restless knight of the pad and pencil. But I am not going to tell you the story, but to ask you to thank me for telling you to read it yourself."

JULIAN RALPH.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following books for review: "The Phantoms and Haunts of the Past, and Other Stories," by Charles Egbert Craddock; from Macmillan & Co., two volumes, "Marella" and "Sam Mario." In the new fine paper-covered edition of standard popular fiction, the Novelists' Library, from G. P. Putnam's Sons; "Julian," in the Heroes of the Nations series; from Little, Brown & Co.; a new Sienkiewicz novel, "Children of the Soil," and from Longmans, Green & Co., Mr. Balfour's "Foundations of Belief." Here is matter for some good reading in our Literary Department for some time to come.

LITERARY NOTES.

McClure's Magazine for June will contain excellent short stories by Rudyard Kipling, Robert Barr, and Stanley J. Weyman.

"Arne" has just been published in the new edition of Bjornson's novels, and it will be followed by "A Happy Boy" and "The Fisher Maiden."

Sir John Lubbock's "Pleasures of Life," a quarter of a million copies of which have, it is said, been sold, is to be brought out in a pocket edition, in the same series in which Mr. Winter's "Shakespeare's England" has appeared.

Macmillan & Co. will publish at once a monograph on Thackeray by Mr. Adolphus J. Jackson, scholar of Peterhouse, which was favorably mentioned for the Member's prize at Cambridge. It is based on a careful study of the great novelist's works.

The new edition of Rudyard Kipling's works, just published by Macmillan & Co., includes all his early Indian tales, and, indeed, forms an absolutely complete edition of his works, with the exception of two volumes—"Many Inventions," and "The Jungle Book."

An account of life and work in the largest powder mills in the world, the DuPont works at Wilmington, Del., with the story of historic explosions and with pictures covering all the points of interest, will appear in McClure's Magazine for June.

Mr. Balfour's book on the "Foundations of Belief," is making as much talk as Kidd's "Social Evolution." It is an easier book to read, it is as keen as a razor, it is full of humor; and it is by no means so dismal in its conclusions as Mr. Kidd's.

Received at J. M. Low's book store, Rider Haggard's "Heart of the World," "The Foundations of Belief," "Zangwill's 'The Master,'" "Bog-Myrte and Peat," by S. R. Crockett, and a 25-cent edition of "Social Evolution."

Professor Miall's book on "The Natural History of Aquatic Insects" will be published at once by Macmillan & Co. It is intended to assist the naturalist, and especially the young naturalist, in the study of the very interesting insects the volume will be illustrated with drawings specially made under the author's direction.

The volume of "Miscellaneous Studies," by the late Mr. Peter, which is now in the press, will include his well-known essays on "Romanticism" and on "The Child in the House," which appeared in Macmillan's Magazine, and also papers on Prosper Merimée, on Iphigene, on Apollo in Picardy, on Note Dame d'Amiens, and on Picasa. The volume is being edited by Mr. Shadwell.

The interest in posters is growing daily, and the many collectors will be glad to know that Macmillan & Co. will publish at once, under the title "Picture Posters," a handbook on the history of the illustrated placard, with numerous reproductions of the most artistic examples of all countries. It is written by C. T. J. Illatti, and will be uniform with the work on "Book Plates" published recently by the same firm.

A paper on "Napoleon's Relations with the United States," by Miss Ida M. Tarbell, showing with what profuse hospitality Napoleon entertained American Ambassadors, and relating the curious story of the purchase of Louisiana, will appear in the June number of McClure's Magazine. It will be illustrated with engravings from the collection of the Hon. Gardner G. Hubbard and other pictures.

Macmillan & Co. announce a new series of "Royal Naval Handbooks," to be edited by Commander C. N. Robinson, author of "The British Fleet," recently issued by the same publishers. The following volumes are in preparation: "Naval Administration and Organization," by Admiral Sir Vesey Hamilton; "Navy Strategy," by Professor Loughton; "The Internal Economy of a Warship," by Captain C. Campbell; "Navy Gunnery," by Captain H. G. Garbett; "The Entry and Training of Officers and Men," by Lieutenant J. Allen; "Torpedoes, Torpedo Boats, and Torpedo Warfare," by Lieutenant J. Armstrong; "Steam in the Navy: the Machinery Used on Board a Warship," by Fleet-Engineer R. C. O. Jones; "Naval Architecture: the Designing and Construction of a Warship," by Mr. C. J. Welch.

William Dean Howells gives his experiences with the beggar fraternity in two papers written for The Century, the first of which will appear in the June number. Mr. Howells discusses the question of charity to street mendicants from a new point and with great frankness. He says: "Fere is a man whispering to you in the dark that he has not had anything to eat all day, and does not know where to sleep. Shall you give him a dollar to get a good supper and a decent bed? Certainly not; you shall give him a dollar and trust that some one else will give another. If you have some charity tickets about you, then you give them one of them, and go away feeling that you have at once relieved and outwitted him; for the supposition is that he is a fraud, and has been trying to work you."

"Have you read Robert Barr's novel, called "In the Midst of Alarms"? I have restored health to two invalids with it. I prescribed it for two men who were suffering the melancholy that comes with a gripe and guaranteed a cure. In each case it lifted them out of theough of despair and put them on their feet and back at their desks. Do not imagine that you can get along without a smile, because you are well and strong. It is like fresh air and sunshine—as good for the rugged as for the poor in health. * * * At least one character in the play—of course I mean the story—is the best

BY H. S. ROGERS.

I am a very plain man, simple in my habits and somewhat unlettered. As a grocer's clerk, and since then a green grocer myself, I have found that contentment for me lies along the lines of simple bartering and selling. I had my own way to make in the world, and I flattered myself that for the meager advantages of my youth I have done very well. In this little Connecticut city I have the largest grocery in the place and a band some little home in the prettiest of its suburbs. With these and a little wife who believes in me as the best man in the world, and three growing children it seems that I have been blessed in every way. Certain it is that I have had no time to study any of the abstruse problems that trouble the world so much just now. If there are unseen things that I do not know about in the world—or just outside of it—I am content to leave them alone, and when Mary (that's my wife) tries to read to me any of the news that in the newspapers, I just sleep. If I have any particular care for it is bicycling. Years ago a friend induced me to learn to ride, and now my wife is my constant companion and a regular part of my establishment. Twice a day I ride to old Uncle Sallie's, as much as I used to ride him. Thus the years rolled on. I don't know why I thought so much about Uncle Sallie, but I did have them in mind. I believe they kept recurring to my mind every few minutes, more than they had in years before, and I had quite a desire to take the family over there for a day or two. I walked out home that evening as my bicycle had been left at the shop for repairs. It was a cool summer evening and as I reached the house my wife met me at the door. As we stood waiting I noticed a handsome new wheel standing by the porch. It was a most attractive looking machine and would have caught the eye of a person unfamiliar with such things. My wife declared that she did not know to whom it belonged as she had not noticed it before. Just then the baby began to cry and she went inside. I determined to have a look at the bicycle. It seemed complete excepting that it had no pedals, and was so light that even two-year-old child might have carried it around. My lawn slopes down to the street walk and it seemed no harm to jump on the machine and coast down a few feet, just to see how it would work. In a moment my hands were on the handles and my feet extended on the coasters.

After that visit I went to the old farm

or the city was all over him. Yes, it was a flashy old man whose diamond pin and jewelry looked out of place in the country scene. He greeted me as a peasant enough and was courteous to my wife, but I had a feeling that he did not regard us with any great favor. I learned from old Sallie before I left the city that he had let the farm soon after I did, and had made his way back to the city. When he came back to me he was soon old again. What he had grown was oldness and wickedness. He was soon to be seen. Sallie said that he course had been a sufferer of great distress to Uncle Is. He had his bear on the boy in a strange feast. He had been called upon to get him out of innumerable scrapes and once he had been caught in a green goods scheme. That nearly sent him to the penitentiary. He hardly ever came back that he did not work the old gentleman out of some of the money which was almost as precious as his life crops of blood. At the present time old Sallie believed that he was almost in hiding for some crime. Uncle Is was getting very sick and tired of him, she said, and as for her she had given him up as a bad lot years before.

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HEART DISEASE AND CYCLING.

An Interesting Opinion By an Eminent English Physician.

At the meeting of the London Medical Society, Jan. 14, 1885, in a paper presented by Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, he said: "I have been a practical cyclist for 16 years or more, and have ridden with numberless riders of different ages and sexes, under the most varied conditions. I now venture to lay before you certain of the effects I have observed. I may divide my observations under the following heads: (a) the immediate effects of the exercise on the rider; (b) the after-effects as observed in the consulting room, and the conditions in regard to the heart and circulation under which cycling is favorable or unfavorable; (c) summary of the more salient medical considerations.

With regard to cycling and its effects upon the body at large, the exercise tells primarily and most distinctively on the heart, in which it differs from other exercises. In all riders, at all ages, it produces at once a quickened circulation, though riders themselves may not be conscious of the phenomenon. The effort may be so extreme as to cause the pulse to rise from 60 or 70 to 200 beats per minute; and, although after a longer time it slows down, there is always a quickened action which continues so long as the rider is at work. This act of quickened movement is of great benefit for the astounding journeys a fully-trained cyclist can undertake journeys lasting two or three days and nights, when the cyclist is in his prime. The same probably accounts for his endurance as against sleep, the circulation through the brain being one continued series of waves, by which the molecular change of the brain occurring during natural sleep is suspended.

I have, however, never once seen a really embarrassed by cardiac overstrain, faintness, breathlessness, angina or vertigo, so as to be obliged to dismount. Indeed, I have known a practical rider, who could climb a hill on his machine, but could not mount a flight of stairs on his feet without breathlessness and slight palpitation; moreover, I have never seen a sudden death from cycling.

Under the second head I may remark that I have met with instances in which, after some years of cycling, there was evidence of cardiac disease, with general languor and ability to sustain fatigue, if exercise were again tried on the machine. On the other hand, I know of an octogenarian who has kept up the exercise in a moderate degree, apparently with benefit to the circulation, and who in one instance had ridden from London to Bedford. In certain instances I have seen what appears to be benefit arising from cycling even when there was indication of some disease affecting the circulation. I have noticed some results from it in cases of varicose veins, fatty degeneration of the heart and unquestionably in conditions of anemia.

I may now pass to the third head in the following summary:

- Cycling, when carried on with moderation, may, in so far as the healthy heart is concerned, be permitted, or even recommended by practitioners of the healing art;
- In all cases of heart disease it is not necessary to exclude cycling; it may even be useful in certain instances where the action of the heart is feeble, and where signs of fatty degeneration are found, since increased muscular exercise often improves the condition of muscles, and of no muscle more than the heart itself;
- As the action of cycling tells directly upon the motion of the heart, the effects it produces on that organ is phenomenally and unexpectedly great, in regard to the work it gets out of it;
- The ultimate action of severe cycling is to increase the size of the heart, to render it irritable and hypersensitive to motion, the cycling acting upon it like a stimulant;
- The overdevelopment of the heart under the continued and extreme overaction affects, in turn, the arterial resiliency, modifies the natural blood pressure, and favors degenerative structural change in the organs of the body generally;
- In persons of timid and nervous natures, "neurotics," the fear incidental to cycling, especially in crowded thoroughfares, is often creative of disturbance and palpitation of the heart, and ought to be taken account of as a piece of preventive advice;
- In advising patients on the subject of cycling, it is often more important to consider the peripheral, than the central condition of the circulation, inasmuch as enfeebled or worn-out arteries may be more dangerous than the feeble heart, and, when connected with a heart that is overactive, are seats of danger. This same remark would of course, apply to cases where there is local arterial injury, as in aneurism;
- Venous enlargement seems rather to be benefited than injured by cycling, and conditions marked by sluggish circulation through veins are often greatly relieved by the exercise;
- There are three things which are decidedly injurious in cycling, viz.: (a) straining to climb hills and to meet head winds; (b) excessive fatigue; (c) the process of exciting the heart, and wearing it out sooner, by alcoholic stimulants, and the omission of light and judiciously selected meals at frequent intervals;
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- Every literary movement is a reaction against the movement which preceded it. —Edmund G. Gosse.
- Soured on the Associated Press.

The telegraphic news concerning the war in Cuba is next to worthless. One day it tells us that the insurrection is practically all over, that there are only a few guerrilla bands of no numerical force and that the reports of severe fighting are imaginary. The next day we are informed of some big fight in which thousands were engaged on both sides and hundreds killed. Wholesale and reckless lying is being done somewhere, but which side is doing it, or whether indeed the war is not a big lying match, seems not yet positively developed.—(Chieftain).

It Will Still Be Useful.

They had agreed that they were not meant for each other.

"Here is your ring," said the maiden.

"I suppose you will bestow it upon another girl now."

"No," he replied.

"You don't mean that you will never again become engaged?" she asked, a little wistfully.

"I don't mean that, but just now I hope to raise enough money on the ring to pay my last month's board bill."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Rank Madness.

Medical Examiner—Have there ever been any symptoms of insanity in your family?

There are no schools, there are only individuals. A school presupposes pupils and imitators and these are not interesting. There's only the creator. The rest is not count.—Gustavo Gefroy.

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CITY NEWS.

MEETING A LONG ONE BUT
VERY LITTLE BUSINESS.

Ordinance for the New Health Board and Better Sanitary Inspection Adopted
—Fire Chief Matters Caused Some Talk
—Routine Matter.

At the regular meeting of the City Council last evening the Mayor and all Aldermen excepting Mr. Barnett were present.

A communication from a committee of the El Paso Medical society was presented asking the Council to adopt the ordinance creating the advisory board of health and to better the sanitary condition of the city.

A communication from the City Physician requested that the owners of 40 Pikes Peak avenue be made to clean up the premises. Referred to the Police Committee.

Residents of North Corona street petitioned for an extension of the sewers in that direction. Referred to the Sewer Committee.

A long petition and statement signed by numerous business firms was read asking the Council to put a higher license on street peddlers and hucksters was read. It stated that as the ordinance now stands the legitimate business men handling fruit have no chance against the hucksters. The portion stating that the present ordinance is constantly violated was referred to the police committee.

A number of residents on Wood avenue petitioned that the water mains be further extended on that street. Referred to the Water Committee.

Alderman Hughes moved that a committee of three be appointed to act as an ordinance committee and consult with the City Attorney to prepare all ordinances presented so that they will be in shape for adoption. As the old Council had decided the ordinance committee useless and done away with it Alderman Dunbar opposed. The motion was adopted and the Mayor appointed a sub-committee. Alderman Hughes, Barnes and Watson.

Promotion comes on East Boulder street asked to be permitted to tap the Prospect Lake water pipe for irrigating purposes. Referred to the Water Committee.

Alderman Watson moved that a committee of five be appointed to act as an ordinance committee and consult with the City Attorney to prepare all ordinances presented so that they will be in shape for adoption. As the old Council had decided the ordinance committee useless and done away with it Alderman Dunbar opposed. The motion was adopted and the Mayor appointed a sub-committee. Alderman Hughes, Barnes and Watson.

Alderman Watson of the Printing committee voted in favor of printing a supplement to the book of ordinances which will include all the ordinances adopted since the last book was printed.

Upon motion of Alderman Barnes the resolution adopted by the Council in November last which required that all motors run by water should be discontinued by June 1 was repealed. This caused considerable discussion and it is anticipated that it will be enacted and enforced as soon as there is some other way provided for furnishing the power of motion. We present covering the peddlers and hucksters insurance. It requires peddlers to pay a fee of \$3. It went over under the rules.

The ordinance presented at the last meeting creating an advisory board of health and for the better sanitary regulation of the city was read and adopted.

The ordinance granting a franchise to the Three Cities Electric company was taken up for consideration. At the request of those interested the Council decided to meet again next Friday evening to consider it.

The applications of Druggists Stockbridge, Tamm & Arcurius and Robinson for renewals of liquor licenses were granted. The applications of Ferhinger and Way were referred back because they were not in form.

The bill of The Evening News company for advertising the official ballot came up for discussion. The Printing committee said that it had made an investigation and from legal advice were of the opinion that the bill would have to be paid but that they induced the owners to run it down \$5. After some discussion the bill was allowed at \$80.

Alderman Watson moved that the council proceed to the election of a fire chief. The Mayor decided the motion out of order under the resolution adopted at the last meeting putting the fire department business in the hands of the fire committee. A long discussion without much head or tail to it followed. Alderman Woodard, as one of the fire committee, came to his relief with a similar motion as a report from the Fire committee. Alderman Hughes took occasion to say that he thought Alderman Barnes's request that action in the matter be postponed until his return should not be granted. In his statement that he had made fuller investigations and had come to the belief that he could not agree with what had been done that he made the rest of the Council cut a set of bars. Alderman Green thought it was not businesslike in Barnett, and Alderman Watson thought so too. Alderman Dunbar thought it outrageous to take action now and do up Chief Johnson. Only one objection had been raised against him and as the whole town knew that it was being resented as fast as it can be, he could not see the emergency in view of the fact that Alderman Woodard had said that the department was being conducted better now than ever before.

The ballots were in the hands of the Aldermen to vote when the City Attorney made an objection that the matter was out of order as the regular order of business for this had passed and could not proceed without suspending the rules. The matter then rested.

The City Attorney by resolution was authorized to take steps in defending for the city in the cases filed by Mrs. Stewart against the city.

Alderman Watson moved that the pay of men employed by the city be raised from \$1.75 to \$2. As no one seemed to be quite sure what the situation is under the resolution adopted which reduced the wages last year it went over to the next meeting, when it will probably be adopted.

Adjourned, to meet Friday night.

Walter M. Hatch

The funeral services over the remains of the late Walter M. Hatch will be held at the family residence, 108 East Dale street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited. Interment at Bloomington, Ill.

The late Judge Walter M. Hatch was born in 1821 at West Gloucester, Me., and graduated at Colby University in the class of 1847. He studied law in the office of General Fessenden at Portland, Me. He went to Georgia for his health, and taught school there for several years. He was admitted to the bar at Atlanta, Ga., in 1855.

In 1857 he married the daughter of Rev. A. Y. Tenney of Concord, N. H., and moved to Bloomington, Ill., where

he practised law for 25 years, and won the esteem of all classes. He was associated with Judge Davis, Leonard Swett, and Abraham Lincoln, and was said to resemble the latter in personal appearance. In practice he was faithful to his clients. His conscience was in alliance with his judgment. He was rarely mistaken in his estimate of the intrinsic merits of any case, and grappled with hooks of steel their most salient points.

He cared little for politics. He was a strong Republican, with an ardent admiration and close friend of Vice-President Stevenson.

Religiously, he had little sympathy with the sterner theologies of the hour, although the superintendent of Sunday schools for several years, and teacher of Bible classes.

He was socially of great integrity; a lover of education, and liberally inclined to all the reforms of the day.

His married life was very happy. He leaves a widow who has been to him a most estimable companion. They have had two children, neither of whom survive. The body will be taken to Bloomington, Ill., by Mrs. Hatch's brother, to be laid at the side of the children he loved so well.

DISTRICT COURT

Two Convictions in the First Division Yesterday.

In the First division of the District Court yesterday Neal Thompson, the felon who "burglarized" the house of Mr. Allen Robbins on North Cascade avenue, securing a number of watches and other valuables, entered a plea of guilty of receiving stolen goods, and was remanded for sentence. The charge of burglary was dropped.

The case of the People vs Quirk was tried. He is the man who stole a trunk from the Rio Grande depot and took it to Pueblo. At the time he had only been out of the penitentiary five days. The case was prosecuted by Mr. H. W. Foster, who is making a good record in this line as Mr. Blackmer's assistant, and was defended by Messrs. Wing and Brown. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty.

To-day the second trial of the case of the People vs Salter for the killing of McKey in the rear of the Gazette building last spring will come on.

Second Division.

Jacob C. Demandol vs Buens, et al. was the title of the case tried in the Second division yesterday. Plaintiff married the keeper of a house of ill-fame on Myers avenue in Cripple Creek and then turned the place into a lodging house inhabited largely by dance house girls. Defendants are colored and have a negro dance house and saloon adjoining the property of plaintiff. The action was brought to have the dance house declared a nuisance and to recover \$2,000 damages for injury to the lodging house business. It did not take the jury very long to decide for the defendant.

NO PLEASANT.

Strained Relations Between Two Factions Among the Miners.

The rain of the past few days has made people think of this time last year when we had such bad weather. It was during the Cripple Creek war. It is just a year next Saturday since the Strong mine was blown up. People who are familiar with affairs on Bull Hill would not be very greatly surprised if there are some pretty bad times up there again. Not that there is likely to be another strike for there is no disagreement over wages, but among the different mines it seems that there are two factions among the miners. The Coeur d'Alene men now number about 200 and they have rich things with a high hand, but the old Colorado men don't care to be dictated to longer by the Montana outfit. As a consequence there is bad blood and much feuding.

The killing of Jack Smith and George Poston, two of the Colorado division, has intensified it. Kelley, the Altman marshal, is a Coeur d'Alene man, it is said. Altman people say that they have their homes in that place and that it shall be kept as quiet and safe as possible and that the bad men from Victor shall not come over and run it. Among the officials and on the outside there are some killers in the mountain towns just now and lively times can be expected if a break ever comes. Of course it is to be hoped that it won't unless it results in getting rid of some of the bad men. The last time Coroner Marlow was up there a miner said, "Doc, you be bringin' up your things and stay for a while. It is going to be a lively time here before long."

VANNECK'S SQUEAL.

He Told Where the Booty of the Victor Robbery Was Hid.

Louis Vanneck, who was arrested on suspicion of being connected with holding up the train at Victor in April, has turned State's evidence and has given away the whole story according to a story that came from Cripple Creek last night. He states that the hold-up was committed by Bob Taylor, Sherman Crumley, "Kid" Wa lae, G. Wilder and himself. It was the "Kid" who was upon the engine and held up the engineer, Vanneck and Crumley went through the conductor and watched the train outside to see that they were not attacked from that quarter. This is exactly the way the officers had it sized up when the men were first arrested. After the hold-up the booty was deposited in a prospect hole close by and then covered up. Two days after the men were arrested the booty was taken out, sent to Denver and part of it sold there. Bob Taylor, he says was the leader and planned out the whole thing.

Other arrests are liable to follow as it is known that at least two other men are connected by selling the booty. It is not known where in Denver it was sold but it is being traced down. Not all of it has yet been disposed of.

Methodist Quarterly Conference Meeting.

The annual meeting of the quarterly conference of the First M. E. church was held last evening, with a very large attendance, 19 out of the 21 members being present. President Elder Rader of Pueblo was in the chair.

It was unanimously voted that Rev. Charles A. Crane be returned to its charge for another year.

Dr. J. R. Robinson was elected General and M. E. Smith, alternate, to the Lay Electoral conference to be held in Denver, June 8.

A marriage license was issued yesterday to Daniel P. Flaherty, aged 36, and Miss Julia A. Boniface, aged 20, both of Victor.

The commencement issue of The Collegian is to be the 200th ever published since its beginning. Besides containing pictures of the senior class and the band team, there will be cuts of all the Co-

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Laces U. S. Govt Report.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

LOCAL REPORTS.

PREPARATIONS FOR CELEBRATING DECORATION DAY.

Two Convictions in the District Court.

The Memorial Day Concert—The Three Cities Electric Company.

The following orders issued by G. A. Post, No. 22, give the programme for the celebration of Decoration Day:

Headquarters Colorado Springs Post, May 22, G. A. Post, May 20, 1893.

General Orders, Memorial Day.

1. Comrades of the post will assemble at post headquarters at 7 o'clock p.m., Sunday, May 23, 1893, for the purpose of attending divine service at the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. W. H. W. Boyle will preach the annual sermon.

2. Comrades of this post will assemble at post headquarters at 9 o'clock a.m., Thursday, May 30, 1893, for the observance of Memorial Day.

3. Parade will be formed on Nevada avenue with the right on Huertano street, Company A, Colorado National Guard, Sons of Veterans, the High School Cadets, and many civic societies have kindly consented to join in the parade.

4. Comrade L. C. Dana is hereby detailed as Chief Marshal of the Day. He will appoint as many aides as he may deem necessary, and "repare and publish a line of march for the parade.

5. The parade will be dismissed at the Coliseum when Memorial services will be held.

Music will be furnished by one thousand children of the public schools, under the direction of Professor Bach.

6. The comrades detailed for that purpose will assemble at post headquarters at 2 o'clock p.m. and proceed to Evergreen cemetery under the command of J. W. Chapman, Officer of the Day, and there decorate the graves of our fellow-comrades, who so cheerfully sacrificed their lives that the greatest nation on earth could not perish.

While we lovingly strew their graves with beautiful flowers, let us remember that the greatest honor we can do their sacred memory is to teach our children the eternal principles for which they died.

By order of A. S. EOLBROOK, Official Post Commander.

L. E. SHERMAN, Adjutant.

Grand Memorial Festival.

Next Wednesday is the date set for the public school concert and patriotic demonstration. The pupils of our public schools above the second grade, the military company and the different musical organizations of the High school, forming a chorus of about 1500 voices, together with Reynolds's augmented mandolin orchestra and other eminent local talent are making special preparations to render this musical and spectacular performance a noteworthy event in the history of the city. A series of war songs has been a logically arranged so as to bring before the mind the panorama of our civil war from its inception to the fall of Richmon, closing with the crowning of Columbia in a beautiful tableau, and the singing of "America" by all. The High school cadets will display the various military tactics incident to warfare, and the High school chorus will render Homer Bartlett's prize hymn entitled "Old Glory." This composition was awarded a \$200 premium at the World's Columbian Exposition.

The Three Cities Company.

Mr. A. A. McGovern at the City Council meeting Monday night explained the intentions of the Three Cities Electric company, which is asking the Council for a franchise. The company is a scheme of the Rapid Transit company and most of the stockholders Rapid Transit men. The scheme is to furnish the citizens with power and light and other uses of electricity. The Rapid Transit people have been supplying power to several places, but they really have no right under their franchise to do it. To extend the business as they desire to do more machinery will have to be put in and they do not want to go to any expense without knowing what their rights are. Another objection is that the company's incorporation is for railroad purposes and for 50 years. The State laws only permit an ordinary power company to incorporate for 20 years, hence it is not possible to change their old incorporation for this purpose and a new company must be formed.

It is the intention to supply electricity to the city, Manitou and Colorado City. Many persons want electricity in the day time for dark rooms and cellars, thus they will be able to do. They shut down now several hours in the night but will keep a part of the machinery going all night as they enlarge the plant. The Council will be able to shut off the water motors after some such company is in operation in the city. The Three Cities company will make an arrangement with the Rapid Transit company to supply their electricity.

COLORADO COLLEGE NOTES.

Miss Hoffman has been confined to give her classes for a time on account of illness, and has gone to the country to recuperate. She hopes to return the last of the week.

The Scientific society meets Friday afternoon at 4:30 in the observatory. Col-

one Ensign, formerly State Forestry Commissioner, will read a paper on forestry.

The freshmen still maintain their unrivaled reputation for class spirit. Thursday evening in spite of gloom and rain they made up a jolly wheeling party out to Aus-in-Bufts.

President S. C. is to deliver the graduating address at the State Normal and High school in Greeley, at Tiltotson academy, Trinidad, and at the State University, Laramie, Wyo.

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